ZKHUS, I. D.

Zkhus, I. D. -- "Argillaceous Minerals of the Lower Black-Coal Deposits of the Southwestern Portion of the Moscow Basin." Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov. Geology Faculty. Chair of History and Regional Geology. Moscow, 1956. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidat in Geologicomineralogical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

ZKHUS, I.D.

Associations of clay minerals of the lower Carboniferous in the southwestern region of the Moscow Basin Biul.KOIP.Otd.geol.31 110-111 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Moscow Basin--Clay)

ZKhUS, I. D

20-2-50/62

AUTHOR ZKHUS, I.D.

TITLE On the Trend of Stage Changes of Clay Minerals.
(K voprosu o napravlenii stadiynykh izmeneniy glinistykh mineralov - Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akad.Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 115,Nr 2,pp 376 - 379 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The study of clay minerals is not only interesting because they belongs to the most important minerals,but also because the clay minerals are restricted to certain facial sourroundings.Thus they may serve as peculiar indicators of the physico-chemical conditions of sedimentation.The problems of modification of clay minerals in various facial zones and of the trend of these tranformation processes are especially interesting.Ginzburg worked out a theory of stage changes ofclay minerals.The initial minerals,after going through several stages in the crust of weathering,form kaolinite as final product. This trend also exists in other sections. But the changes of clay minerals in various physico-chemical environments can be quite different.The course of the process may take another, even an opposite direction.According to Ginzburg no kaolite forms at the bottom of the sea, but weathering produots from the continent are washed into the sea in enormous quantities. But they do not exist there in the same quantities, since they must have considerably changed in an alkaline medium.Here an inverse course of the stage transformation process is possible, e.g. from kaolinite to beidellite or monmorillonite. There exist only scarce data on these problems. In recent years the

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On the Trend of Stage Changes of Clay Minerals. 20-2-50/62

formation these changes might have taken place. From the facts described it follows that the stage changes of minerals may have different trends, for instance in dependence of the composition of initial products and conditions of environment. These changes need a long period of time and are on the whole connected with the diagenesis of the sediment.
(2 illustrations, 4 tables, 11 Slavic references).

ASSOCIATION Geologicheskoye upravleniye tsentral'nykh rayonov Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr
PRESENTED BY STRAKHOV N.M., Member of the Academy, Feb. 12, 1957
SUBMITTED Feb. 6, 1957
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 3/3

GABRIL'YAN, A.M.; ZKHUS, I.D.; KLIMOVA, L.T.; MAKAROVA, L.N.; TIKHOMIROVA, G.I.; SOLOMONIK, V.A.; ABRAMOVA, L.B.; TROFIMUK, I.A.; NIKITINA, R.G.; SARKISYAN, I.S.; GULYAYEVA, L.A., prof., otv. red.

[Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments of the Fergana and Issykkul' Depressions] Mezozoiskie i kainozoiskie otlozheniia Ferganskoi i Issyk-Kul'skoi vpadin. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 259 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

ZKHUS, I.D.; MARASANOVA, N.V.

Some characteristics of the distribution of clay minerals in Upper Pliocene sediments of the Krasnyy Yar area (Astrakhan region). Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 27 no.8:106-110 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Astrakhan region--Clay)

SARKISYAN, S.G.; IN FYN-SYAN [Ying Fêng-hsiang]; ZKHUS, I.D.; KLEVITS, M.V.; CHZHEN AY-CHZHU [Cheng Ai-chu]

Clay minerals and scattered organic matter in Cretaceous sediments of an eastern trough in the Chinese People's Republic. Izv.vyx.ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv.. 4 no.12:43-48 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.
(China—Clay)(Organic matter)

ZKHUS, I.D.; Prinimali uchastiye: VAGINA, O.P.; VASIL'YEVA, L.B.; MARASANOVA, N.V.; SHEVELEVA, V.S.

Characteristics of changes in clay minerals as related to oil formation. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 35 no.4:22-29 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Clay) (Petroleum geology)

ZKHUS, I.D.; ANTONENKO, L.A.

Clayey minerals in Mesozoic deposits of the Greater Balkhan Range. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.6:1444-1447 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kompleksnaya nefte-gazovaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Greater Balkhan Range--Clay)

ZKHUS, I.D.; YURKVICH, A.L.

Some data on changes in the volcanic ash of the Balkhan region.
Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.5:1215-1218 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kompleksnaya yuzhnaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Balkhan region--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

POL'STER, L.A.; ZKHUS, I.D.; GUSEVA, A.N.; VAGINA, G.P.; VASIL'YEVA, L.B.; DOROSHKO, R.G.; KLEVITS, M.V.; LAGER, P.I.; MALASAKOVA, N.V.; KHAYROVA, F.M.; BROD, I.O., otv.red.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., red.izd-va; TUMANOVSKAYA, Ye.F., red.izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Organic matter and clay minerals in eastern Ciscaucasia; terrigenous Mesozoic and Maikop sediments] Organicheskoe veshchestvo i glinistye mineraly Vostochnogo Predkavkaz'ia; terrigennye mezozoiskie i maikopskie otlozheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 205 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Caucasus, Northern—Clay)
(Caucasus, Northern—Organic matter)

ZIHUS, I.D.

Structural and genetic classification of clay minerals. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 33 no.6:151-154 N-D '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Clay--Classification)

3(5)
AUTHORS: Zkhus, I. D., Vagina, G. P. SOV/20-125-4-55/74

TITLE: The Argillaceous Minerals of the Maykop Series in the Ozek-Suat District (Glinistyye mineraly maykopskoy svity rayona Ozek-Suat)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 884 - 887 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Many research workers consider the Maikop sediments of Ciscaucasia to be petroleum mother rocks (Refs 1, 5 et al.). The expedition mentioned in the association investigated the minerals mentioned in the title in order to determine the diagnostic characteristic features of the mentioned mother rocks. Among them were those of Ozek-Suat (Zaterechnaya ravnina Trans-Terek plain on the platform slope of the Ciscaucasian downwarping). Beside the determination of the indices of refraction and the application of dye (Ref 6) the authors investigated cuts and carried out electron microscopic and thermal analyses. Caolinite, halluasite, hydromica, montmorillonite, and beidellite (Fig 3) were found in the core of 4 boreholes and investigated. The peculiarities of distribution of the argillaceous minerals in the cross section determine the appearance of 6 associations. They form mixtures of several (2 - 4) components. Mostly one mineral pre-

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dominates, more rarely two, whereas the other ones form admixtures. A s s o c i a t i o n s: 1) hydromica with beidellite admixture is characteristic of the lower part of the Maykop sediments, occurs, however, in the upper part as well. Figure 1 shows the curves of heating, table 1 the indices of refraction. 2) Hydromica with admixtures of beidellite and montmorillonite. 3) Montmorillonite with hydromica and beidellite or montmorillonite transformed into hydromica. 4) Beidellite with hydromica admixture. 5) Like 4), only with a greater admixture of hydromica; less distributed than 4). 6) Caolinite-hydromica with beidellite and transformed montmorillonite. On the strength of the results obtained the authors design a picture of the geological history of the region. They confirm the bipartial division of the Maykop sediments (Ref 6). The conceptions by A. V. Frost (Ref 11) concerning the role of montmorillonite as petroleum-forming catalyst are not confirmed by the present paper. Its quantity is rather low here and would not be sufficient for a catalytic action upon the great quantity of the dispersed

The Argillaceous Minerals of the Maykop Series in the Ozek-Suat District SOV/20-125-4-55/74

organic substance. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 11 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kompleksnaya yuzhnaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya Akademii nauk SSSR (Southern Geological Expedition for Multiple Purposes of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 27, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1958

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SOV/20-123-2-40/50

3(8)
AUTHOR: ~~Zkhus, I. D.~~

TITLE: The Role of Clay Minerals in the Process of Oil Formation (K voprosu o roli glinistykh mineralov v protsesse nefteobrazovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 2, pp 353-356 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The role of the clay minerals in the transformation of the primary organic compounds (original compounds) of the probable oil source beds is still unclear, although this is an important question. Clayey muds are favorable environments for microorganisms. However, the clayey muds also favor the transformation of organic remains, even later after lithification of the clay to rock. The exact influence of the clayey muds upon this process is not yet clear. There are data given in scientific literature (Refs 14-16,19) which indicate that clay minerals, especially montmorillonite, serve as catalysts in the transformation of the original organic remains. However, this has never been confirmed by analytical data. The solution of the problem mentioned in the title can prove itself as decisive as the

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The Role of Clay Minerals in the Process of Oil Formation

recognition of the oil source beds, in the search for a scientifically based exploration method for new oil and gas fields. In this connection, from 1957 on pertinent investigations were carried out in the Predkavkaz'ye (Ciscaucasia) by the Multiple Purpose Southern Geological Expedition of the AS USSR under the direction of the author. Studies of the Jurassic sediments in the Barakayevskaya region (carried out together with L. B. Vasil'yeva), up to the present, allow the determination of the following rules for the distribution of clay minerals. Illite is here the continually prevailing component. Electron microscopic work indicates without doubt that illite originated from montmorillonite. In the geological column, this process is most advanced in the Lower Aalenian strata, which are considered to be oil source beds. V. S. Sheveleva has determined the same thing in the section on the Pshish River. Indeed, the actual clay mineral assemblage suffices to disprove the previous, familiar views of Frost (Refs 14-16) and others (Ref 19) about montmorillonite as a characteristic of oil source beds. However, the role of the clay minerals in the oil formation process is obviously not

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exhausted by their catalytic effect alone; the organic remains deposited at the bottom, as the initial source material for oil, were transformed under reducing conditions, or hydrogenized. This favors the transformation of montmorillonite into illite. The latter process was a natural consequence of the transformation of organic remains and can be considered characteristic for oil source beds. The transformation of montmorillonite into illite has been described several times (Refs 1,6,17) and experimentally proved (Refs 2,20). The heat quantity freed by this process is probably absorbed by the organic matter. The development of energy favors the decomposition of the organic matter, which in turn stimulates the alteration of montmorillonite into illite. Thus, these two processes are related and intensify each other reciprocally. There are 20 references, 17 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kompleksnaya yuzhnaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya Akademii nauk SSSR (Multiple Purpose Southern Geological Expedition of the AS USSR)

ZHUS, I.D.

On the trend of stage changes of clay minerals. Dokl. AN SSSR 115 no.2:376-379 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Geologicheskoye upravleniye tsentral'nykh rayono Ministerstva geologii okhrany nedr SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Starkhovym. (Clay)

AUTHOR: Zkhus, I.D.

SOV/5-58-6-12/13

TITLE: To the Problem of the Structural-Genetic Classification of Argillaceous Minerals (K voprosu o strukturno-geneticheskoy klassifikatsii glinistykh mineralov).

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 6, p 151-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a scheme of classification of argillaceous minerals from the shistose silicates group. This scheme shows the genetic correlation of the classified minerals and indicates the transformation of their structures according to the physico-chemical conditions, alkaline or acid. The left group of the scheme contains the series kaolinite-montmorillonite with the beidellite

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To the Problem of the Structural-Genetic Classification of Argillaceous Minerals

between them, because it has intermediate qualities and structure. The observations show that beidellites found in the rocks often vary and are more or less similar to one of its "neighbors". The beidellite is considered as an intermediate produce of transformations undergone by kaolinite in alkaline media or by montmorillonite - in acid media. The right group is formed by the kaolonite-hydromica series, and the monothermite is the intermediate produce. The other lower members of the two series - the montmorillonite and the hydromica can also be transformed into each other. The following scientists are mentioned by the

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To the Problem of the Structural-Genetic Classification of Argillaceous Minerals

author: M.F. Vikulova, I.I. Ginzburg, V.P. Petrov, M.A. Rateyev and N.Ye. Vedeneyeva. There is 1 scheme and 14 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

ZKIPURIDZE, L. with Beritoff

Inst Physiology im. I.S. Beritashvili, Acad Sci Georgian SSR (Tiflis)

On the bioelectrical phenomena in the nerve trunks.

So: Fiziologicheskiy Zhurnal Vol 32, No 4, 1946

KRABALO, Zdenko, Dr.

Case of thalassemia minor. Lijec. vjes. 78 no.7-8:364-374 1956.

1. Iz Interne klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
(ANEMIA, ERYTHROBLASTIC, compl.
infect. hepatitis, target cells in (Ser))
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, compl.
erythroblastic anemia, target cells in (Ser))
(ERYTHROCYTES, in various dis.
target cells in erythroblastic anemia with infect. hepatitis (Ser))

KANDRAC, Michal, Dr.; DVORAK, Ladislav, Dr.; SLAVIK, Karel, Dr.; ZKRUZNA, Olga, Dr.

Insulin resistance and its biochemical characteristics in a case of unusually juvenile diabetes. Sborn. lek. 57 no.9: 221-243 Nov 55.

1. III. Interni klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta akademik Charvat ustredni laboratore SFN v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Horejsi.

(INSULIN, therapeutic use,
diabetes mellitus, resist.)
(DIABETES MELLITUS, therapy,
insulin, resist.)

ZKRZYSZKOWSKA, Anna

Incidence of tuberculous encephalomeningitis in children vaccinated and not vaccinated with BCG from 1951 till 1953. Gruzlica 24 no.9:977-984 Sept 56.

1. Z Dzialu Metodyczno-Organizacyjnego Instytutu Gruzlicy w Warszawie. Kierownik: doc. dr. Olgierd Buraczewski. Dyrektor: prof. dr. Janina Misiewicz. Adres: W-wa, ul. Plocka 26.
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, in inf. and child
incidence in BCG vaccinated & non-vaccinated child.)
(BCG VACCINATION, eff.
on incidence of tuberc. meningitis in child.)

ZHUKOVA, T.A.

Organization of malaria control by rural district hospitals. Fel'dsher & akush. no.4:13-16 Apr 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Moscow.

ZLABek, B.

ZLABEK, B.

Literary contributions of Otomar Volker; 80th anniversary of his birth.
Lek. listy, Brno 6 no.21:669-671 1 Nov 51. (CIML 21:4)

ZLABEK, F.; KADLEC, V.

Importance of auxiliary drive in amilking machine. p. 30.
MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. Vol. 5, No. 2, Jan. 1955

SO: Monthly East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955 Uncl.

ZIABEK, F.

Chemical analysis and quality classification of milk preserved by potassium dichromate. p. 308.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu) Prava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

uncl.

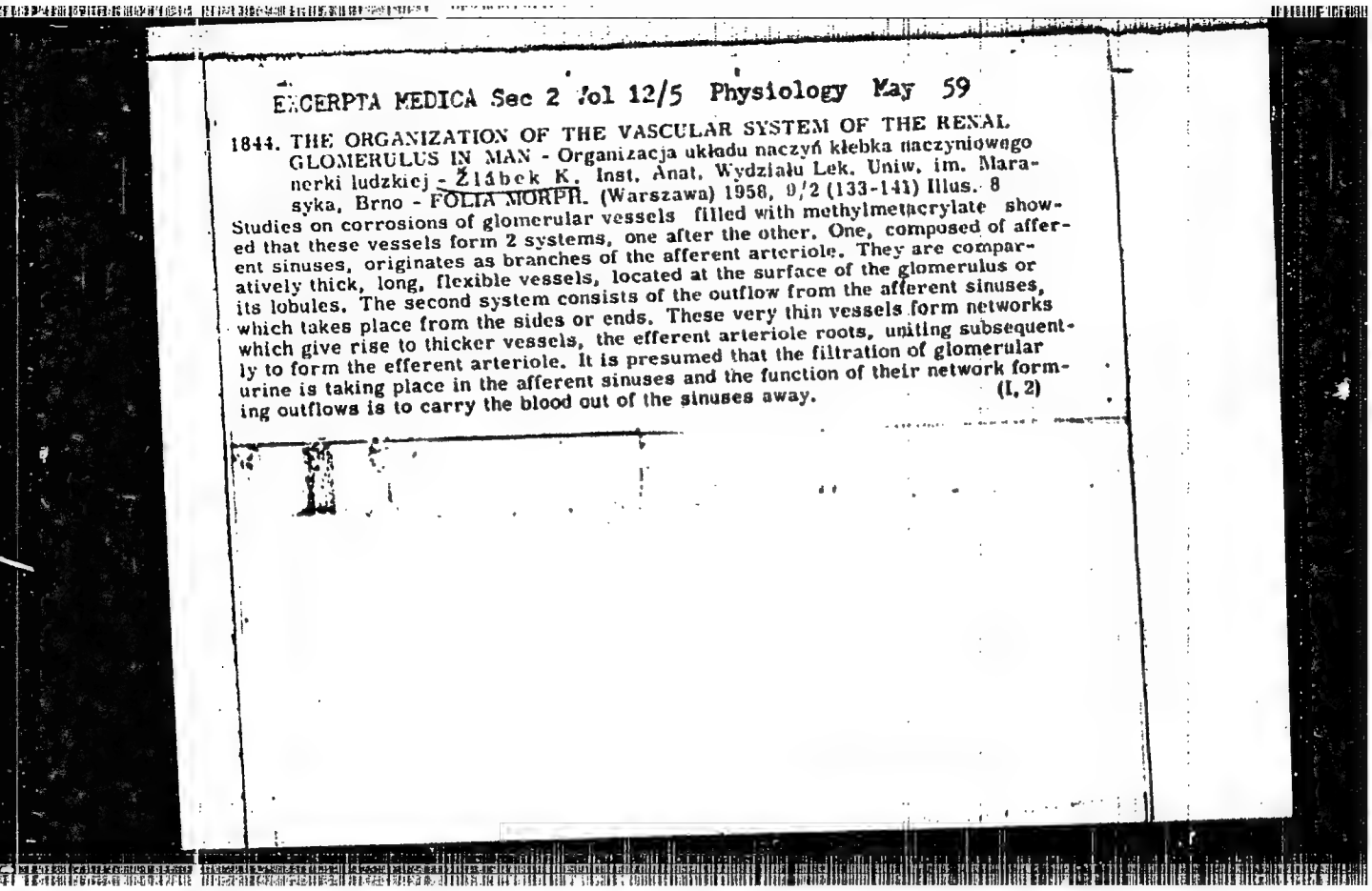
ZLABEK, F.

"Hand and Mechanical Milking", P. 787, (ZA SOCIALISTICKE ZEMEDELSTVI, Vol. 4, No. 7/8, July/Aug. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec.1954, Uncl.

983. **The arrangement of the intraglomerular blood vessels in the human kidney** ZLABEK K. Inst. of Anat., Med. Fac., Masaryk Univ., Brno *Rev. Czech. Med.* 1957, 3/4 (273—283) Illus. 4

The glomerular vessels are demonstrated by the injection of polymethyl-metacrylate strongly diluted with acetone, and corrosion. Incomplete filling helped to present the picture of the complicated network. Drawings show that a delicate network of mutually anastomosing capillaries must be present between the afferent sinus and the efferent arteriole. Hayek – Vienna (I, 18)



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/5 Physiology May 59

1844. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE VASCULAR SYSTEM OF THE RENAL GLOMERULUS IN MAN - Organizacja układu naczyń kłebka naczyniowego nerki ludzkiej - Žlábek K. Inst. Anat. Wydziału Lek. Uniw. im. Marasyka, Brno - FOLIA MORPH. (Warszawa) 1958, 9/2 (133-141) Illus. 8

Studies on corrosions of glomerular vessels filled with methylmetacrylate showed that these vessels form 2 systems, one after the other. One, composed of afferent sinuses, originates as branches of the afferent arteriole. They are comparatively thick, long, flexible vessels, located at the surface of the glomerulus or its lobules. The second system consists of the outflow from the afferent sinuses, which takes place from the sides or ends. These very thin vessels form networks which give rise to thicker vessels, the efferent arteriole roots, uniting subsequently to form the efferent arteriole. It is presumed that the filtration of glomerular urine is taking place in the afferent sinuses and the function of their network forming outflows is to carry the blood out of the sinuses away. (I, 2)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Excretory System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3000

Author : Zlabek, K.
Inst : Not given
Title : Renal Glomeruli with Double Blood Supply (Paraglomerula)

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. morfol., 1957, 5, No 2, 167-177

Abstract : By the method of corrosion 62 juxtamedullary glomeruli (G) were found on cadavers of 3 humans who died at the age of 10-38 years, not having suffered any kidney diseases. In 6 G there was no apparent shortened joining between afferent and efferent arterioles, and these vessels were of different caliber. In 26 G there was an externally apparent joining between both glomerular vessels, and these were roughly of the same caliber. In the remainder of G no apparent joining was present;

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ZLABEK, K.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Morphology - General Problems Q-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70229K

Author : Zlabek, K.
Title : Introduction to Topographical Anatomy.

Orig Pub : Praha, SPN, 1956, 418 pages

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1 - 48 -

ZLABEK, K.

Sharpening microtome knives in regrinding. Cesk. morf. 10 no.3: 259-267 '62.

1. Anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty Purkynovy university v Brne.
(MICROTOMY equip & supplies)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Excretory System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16989

Author : Zlabek, K.
Inst : Not given
Title : Architectonics of Vessels in the Renal Glomerulus

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. fysiol., 1958, 7, No 2, 148

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

ZLATNIK, K.

80th Anniversary of Doctor Studnicka and his contributions to the progress of morphology. Lek.listy 5 no.22:653-668 15 Nov 50. (CIML 20:5)

ZLABEK, K.

The arrangement of the intraglomerular blood vessels in the human kidney. Rev. Czech. M. 3 no.4:273-282 1957.

1. Institute of Anatomy, Medical Faculty of the Masaryk University, Brno. Director: Prof. K. Zlabek.
(KIDNEYS, blood supply
arrangement of glomerular blood vessels, review)

ZLABEK, K.

Aqueous vemule of the human eye from the anatomic point of view. (CIML 20:9)
Biol.listy 31 Suppl:19-32 2 Jan 1951.

1. Of the Institute of Anatomy of the Medical Faculty of Masaryk University, Brno.

BLONIM, D.; MARES, I.; DREVO, M.; CINNEROVA, O.; MICHL, J.; technical assistance: HOLATOVA, M.; KOUDELKOVA, M.; KRAUSOVA, V.; SKUBAL, J.; ZLABOVA, Z.

Some experiences with the preparation of inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine in Czechoslovakia. IV. The preparation of the vaccine. Acta virol.Engl.Ed.Praha 5 no.3:178-187 My '61.

1. Institute of Sera and Vaccines, Prague.

(POLIOMYELITIS immunol)

ZIADZIYEVSKIY, A. P.

Assembly-Line Methods

Evaluation of labor consumption in the set-up of automatic machine lines. Stan i instr. 23, No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

BINIECKI, Stanislaw; ZLAKOWSKA, Wieslawa

Synthesis of pyridylmethyl derivatives of beta-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-ethylamine. Acta Pol. pharm. 21 no.6: 521-526 '64

1. Z Zakladu Technologii Chemicznej Srodkow Leczniczych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (kierownik: prof. dr. S. Biniecki).

ZELAMAL, A., MUDr.

Our cooperation with the Research Institute for Public Health Organization. Cesk. zdrav. 11 no.7/8:298-300 '63.

1. Reditel OUNZ v Kromerizi.
(PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION)

ZLAMAL, A., MUDr.

60th Birth anniversary of Dr. Jindrich Mourek. Cesk. zdravot. 5 no.8: 479-480 Aug 57.
(Mourek, Jindrich (Cz))

ZIAMAL, Ant., MUDr.

Considerations on the organization of health services following territorial changes. Cesk. zdravot. 8 no.1:12-16 F '60.

1. Reditel krajskeho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Gottwaldove.
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

ZLAMAL, Antonin., MUDr.

First anniversary of unification of the hospital in Kromerize.
Cesk. zdravot. 4 no. 1:51-54 Feb 56.

1. Reditel okresniho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Kromerizi.
(HOSPITALS.
unification in Czech. (Cz))

ZLAMAL, J.

DUBANSKY, B., Dr.; HARTL, J., Dr.; MYSLIVY, M., Dr.; SVOBODA, E., Dr.; DOLENEK, A., Dr.; ZLAMAL, J., Dr.; ZAHRADNICEK, K., Dr.; DOLENEK, A., Dr.

Papilledema in verified intracranial tumor. Cesk. oftal. 12 no.5: 334-340 Oct 56.

1. Neurologicka klinika PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. Dr. Jaromir Hrbek, Ocni klinika PU v Olomouci, predn. prof. dr. Vaclav Vejdovsky.

(BRAIN, NEOPLASMS, complications, papilledema (Cz))
(NERVES, OPTIC, diseases, papilledema in intracranial tumors (Cz))

ZLAMAL, JAROSLAV,

ZLAMAL, Jaroslav, MUDr

Review of therapy of tabetic atrophy of the optic nerve and experience with penicillin therapy. Cesk. ofth. 11 no.1:26-29 Feb 55.

1. Z ocni kliniky PU v Olomouci; predn. Prof. MUDr. V.Vejdovsky.

(NERVE, OPTIC, diseases
tabetic atrophy, ther. penicillin)
(PENICILLIN, ther. use
optic nerve tabetic atrophy)
(TABES DORSALIS, complications
optic nerve atrophy, ther. penicillin)

BROHM, Frantisek; ZLAMAL, Jiri

Noise in motor transport. Cas. Lek. Cesk. 101 no.10:300-307 9 Mr '62.

1. Klinika pro nemoci usni, nosni a krcni UJEvP v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr. Robert Hladky.

(NOISE) (AUTOMOBILES)

SMEJKAL, V.; ZLAMAL, K.

Nomograms of achromatic lenses. Jemna mech opt 8 no.11: 346-348 N'63.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum optiky a jemne mechaniky, Prerov.

ZLAMAL, M.

Zlámal, Miloš. Asymptotic properties of the solutions of the third order linear differential equations. Publ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Masaryk 1951, 159–167 (1951). (Russian summary)

The properties of the solutions of $y'''+p(x)y'+q(x)y=0$, as $x\to+\infty$, are investigated under various hypotheses on the coefficients. In all cases $p'(x)$ and $q(x)$ are assumed continuous. The following is an incomplete summary of the results proved by the author. If $p(x)\geqq 0$, $\limsup p(x)x^{-1/3}<\infty$, $\limsup q(x)x^{1/3}<\infty$, and $p'(x)-2q(x)\geqq d>0$, then every non-trivial solution is either oscillatory or diverges to $\pm\infty$, and the zeros of any two independent oscillatory solutions interlace. The oscillatory solutions are of class L_3. If $p(x)\geqq m>0$, $q(x)\geqq m$, $q(x)-p(x)\geqq 0$, then every solution is either oscillatory or tends to zero together with its first derivative, and the non-oscillatory solutions are of class L_3. The author's main tool is an identity due to Mammana [Math. Z. 33, 186–231 (1931)]. W. Wasow.

3000

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 3
March 1954
Analysis

6-23-54
LL

ZIAMAL, Milos (Brno)

Liapunov's criterion of stability [with summary in German]. Chekh.mat. zhur. 3 no.3:257-264 8 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Stability) (Differential equations, Linear)

2 LAMAS, M.

2777. Ziamal, M. Stability of nonlinear forced vibration (in German). Czech. Math. J. 4(79), 1, 95–102, Mar. 1954.

The solutions of [1] $\ddot{x} + f(x)\dot{x} + g(x) = p(t)$, $p(t)$ periodic with period (T), important in dynamical problems, are considered. Author proves the following theorem using boundedness considerations:

I. Let $p(t)$ be periodic with period T

II. There exist constants $\omega > c > 0$ such that

$$\phi(x) = f(x) - 2c \qquad \psi(x) = g(x) - \omega^2 x \text{ satisfy the inequalities}$$
$$|\phi(x)| \leq L_1 \qquad |\psi(x_2) - \psi(x_1)| \leq L_2 |x_2 - x_1|$$

where $\omega L_1 + L_2 = L < c\sqrt{\omega^2 - c^2}$.

Then [1] above has a periodic solution of period T and all its other solutions converge to it exponentially.

In the simpler case $f(x) = 2c$ it is sufficient for the existence of a periodic solution of period T that for all $x_2 > x_1$

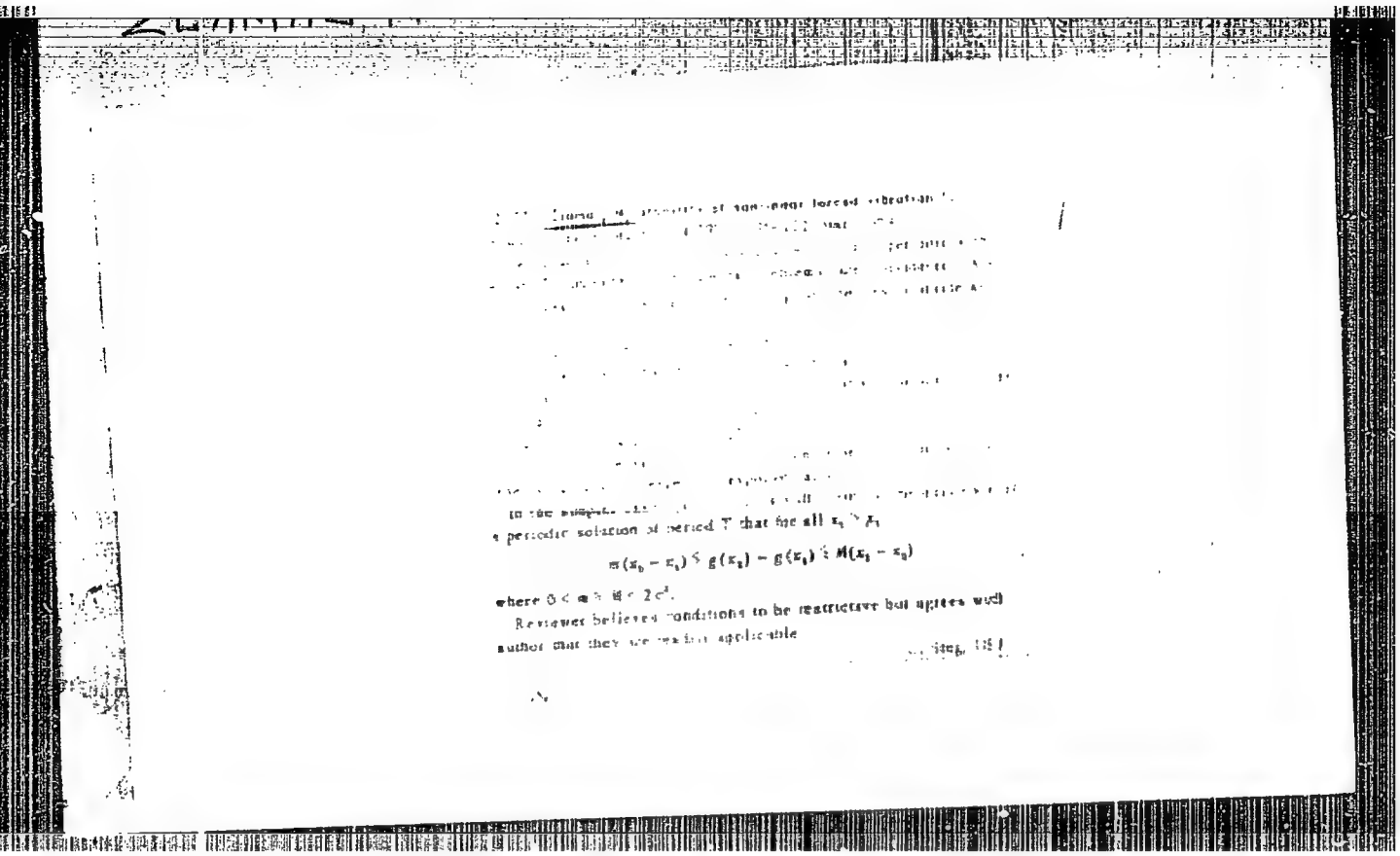
$$m(x_2 - x_1) \leq g(x_2) - g(x_1) \leq M(x_2 - x_1)$$

where $0 < m \leq M < 2c^2$.

Reviewer believes conditions to be restrictive but agrees with author that they are readily applicable.

L. Seeg, USA

JW
1/1



a periodic solution of period T that for all $x_0 > x_1$

$$m(x_0 - x_1) \leq g(x_0) - g(x_1) \leq M(x_0 - x_1)$$

where $0 < m \leq M < 2c^2$.

Reviewer believes conditions to be restrictive but agrees with author that they are [illegible]

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Donor-acceptor interactions in cationic polymerization. III. Influence of diethyl ether on molecular weight of polyisobutene in polymerization catalyzed by aluminum trichloride. J. Ziegal and L. Ambrož (Research Inst. Macromol. Chemistry, Brno, Czech.). *J. Polymer Sci.* 29, 595–604(1958); cf. *CA* 53, 759g.—The cond. of electrolytes in a low dielec. const. medium is known to depend on the assocn. which is a function of concn., temp., dielec. const., ionic vol., and other quantities. Some unpublished results conclude that the mol. wt. of polyisobutene may also be influenced by these changes in cond. Et_2O was chosen for the detailed study since traces of such substances remain in EtCl even after purification. Thus, EtCl, $AlCl_3$, and isobutene were prepd. and purified. Et_2O was dried by Na wire and distd. while anisole was prepd. by interaction of KOPh and Me_2SO_4 and distd. *in vacuo*. Polymerization expts. were made in solns. of the same compns. as those of the solns. whose cond. was detd. A soln. of Et_2O in EtCl was added at regular intervals to 50 ml. of a soln. of $AlCl_3$ in EtCl at −78.5°, the elec. cond. of the system was detd. in relation to the amt. of Et_2O added. The resulting curves show the influence of concn., and the characteristic min. is shown to occur at the molar ratio $ROR/AlCl_3 = 1$ and becomes sharper with increasing concn. The max. degree of assocn. is 2. A surplus of Et_2O changes the complex $ROR.2AlCl_3$ to 1:1 complex of a type being only slightly ionized. The sp. cond. reaches a characteristic min. The soln. of Et_2O in EtCl is a poor conductor, its cond., however, increases sharply on addn. of $AlCl_3$. The cond. curve at 33% $AlCl_3$ shows an inflection point and then passes through a max., shifting toward this inflection point on dilu., which is characteristic for the complex $2ROR.AlCl_3$. An analogous curve is shown for the pair anisole-$AlCl_3$. Another graphical presentation shows the complex course of the curve of the relationship of sp. cond. to the molar ratio ether: $AlCl_3$ being also duplicated by the curve representing the relationship of the polyisobutene mol. wt. to this molar ratio. Changes in the ionic concn. lead to changes in the mol. wt. of the produced polymer. The independents of the mol. wt. on the catalyst concn. is a function of η. reaction conditions.

Arthur Lyser

3444

S/081/62/000/002/093/107
B157/B110

11,9700

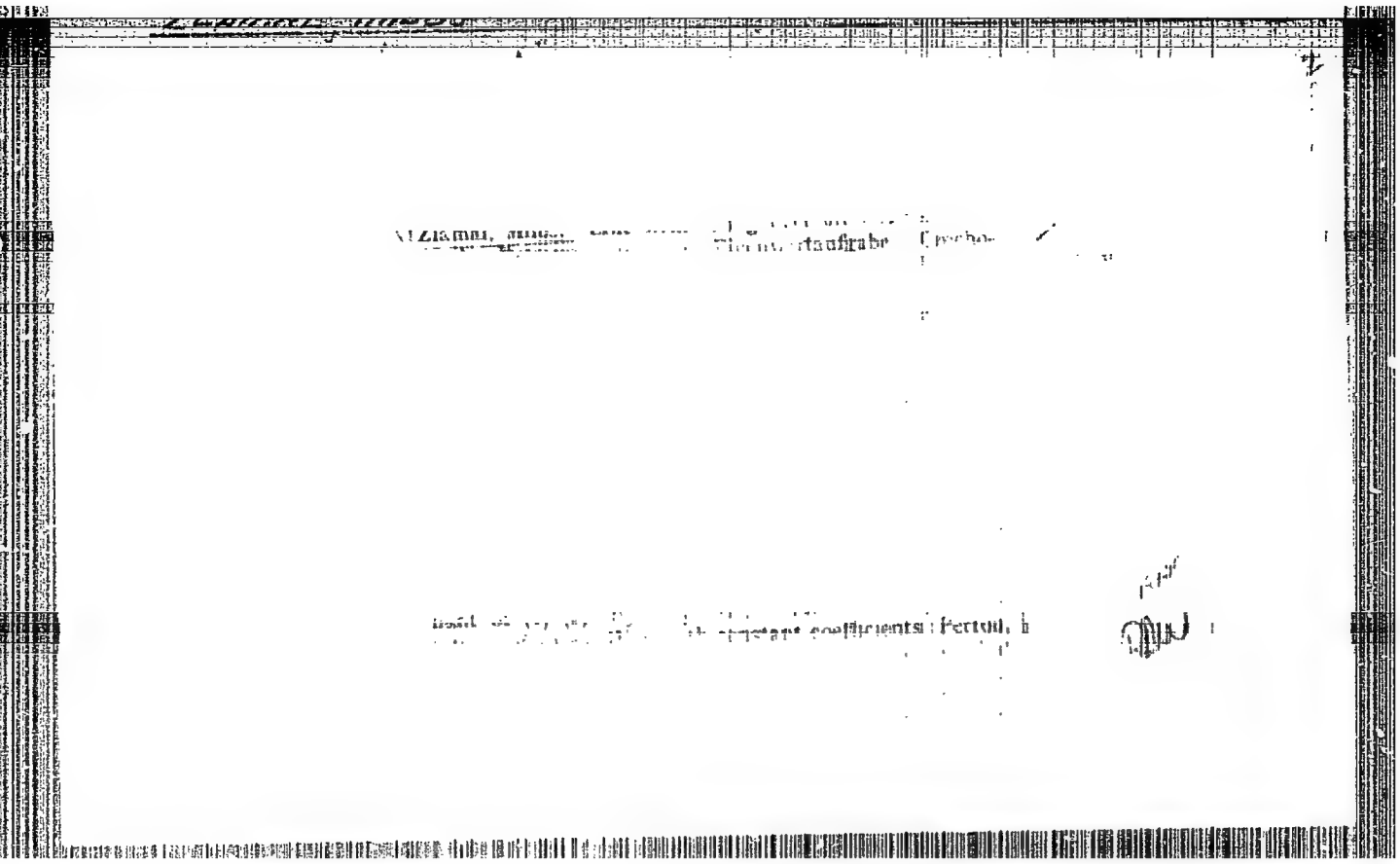
AUTHORS: Zlámal, Z., Kazda, A.

TITLE: Effect of polyalkyl methacrylates on the pour point of oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 496, abstract 2M307 (Ropa a uhlie, v. 2, no. 7, 1960, 202 - 203)

TEXT: The effect is studied of additions of various polyalkyl methacrylates (including polydecyl and polycetyl methacrylate) on the solidification point of transformer and a number of other oils. It is shown that the depression of the solidification point of oils depends on the heat of solution and, hence, on the molecular weight of the polymer. Only additions of polymers with positive heat of solution values in oil proved effective. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1



ZLAMAL, Milos (Brno)

Stability of nonlinear forced vibrations [in German with summary in Russian]. Chekh.mat.zhur. 4 no.1:95-103 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Vibration)

ZLAMAL, MILOS

Zlámal, Miloš. Nonlinear forced oscillations. Časopis Pěst. Mat. 77, 53–61 (1953). (Czech)

This is an expository paper on the differential equation $y'' + f(x, y)y' + g(x) = p(t)$, $p(t)$ periodic. The author describes some results achieved between 1940 and 1950.

A. Erdélyi (Pasadena, Calif.).

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 7
July - August 1953
Analysis

On the differential equation $\ddot{y}+y=\dot{y}^2$

Zlámal, Miloš. Über die Differentialgleichung $\ddot{y}+y=\dot{y}^2$. Czechoslovak Math. J. 7(82) (1957), 26–40. (Russian summary)

The problem of exhibiting a solution of the above nonlinear differential equation which behaves like e^{-t} as $t\to\infty$ was proposed by the reviewer [Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. 61 (1955), 192] and independently solved by Massera [Fac. Ingen. Agrimens. Montevideo. Publ. Didact. Inst. Mat. Estadist. 3 (1956), 1–10; MR 18, 211].

As in Massera's paper, the equation is first reduced to the form $p^2(dp/dy)^2=y+p$, by means of the change of variable $y'=p$. A detailed geometric and analytic analysis then yields the desired result, as well as a complete asymptotic expansion in powers of e^{-t} of this solution.

R. Bellman (Santa Monica, Calif.)

On the First Boundary Value Problem for a Singular Perturbed Elliptic Differential Equation

7.143:

Zlamál, Miloš. Über die erste Randwertaufgabe für eine singulär perturbierte elliptische Differentialgleichung. Czechoslovak Math. J. 7 (82) (1957), 413–417. (Russian summary)

Suppose that $u(x, \varepsilon)$ is defined for x in an n-dimensional bounded region G, and that u satisfies

(1) $$-a(x, \varepsilon)\Delta u + u = F(x, \varepsilon) \quad (a > 0, 0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0, x \in G)$$

under the condition $u = f(\varepsilon)$ on the boundary of G. Under certain conditions on a, F, and f, it is shown that if

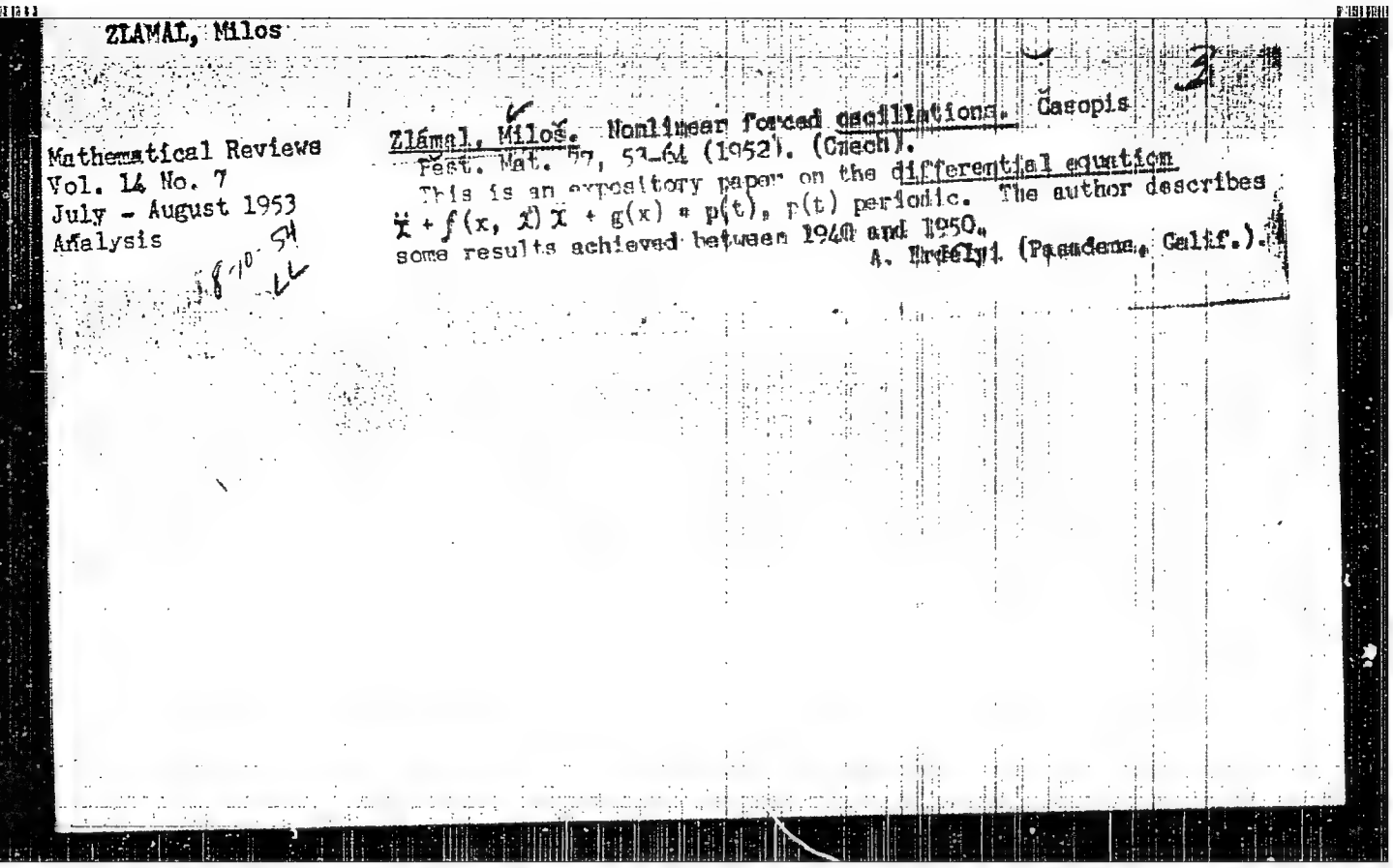
(2) $$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+} a(x, \varepsilon) = 0, \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+} F(x, \varepsilon) = F_0(x)$$

uniformly on $\bar{G}$, then

(3) $$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+} u(x, \varepsilon) = F_0(x)$$

uniformly in every closed subregion of G. An estimate of the rate of convergence in (3) is also given. These results simplify and extend a previous result of Morgenstern [J. Rational Mech. Anal. 5 (1956), 203–216; MR 17, 1211].

J. Elliott (New York, N.Y.)



ZLAMAL, Milos

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 7
July - August 1953
Analysis

Zlámal, Miloš. Nonlinear forced oscillations. Časopis Pěst. Mat. 77, 52–64 (1952). (Czech).

This is an expository paper on the differential equation $\ddot{x} + f(x, \dot{x})\dot{x} + g(x) = p(t)$, $p(t)$ periodic. The author describes some results achieved between 1940 and 1950.

A. Erdélyi (Pasadena, Calif.).

ZLAMAL, MILOS

Zlámal, Miloš. Nonlinear forced oscillations. Časopis Pěst. Mat. 77, 53–64 (1952). (Czech)

This is an expository paper on the differential equation $\ddot{x}+f(x,\dot{x})\dot{x}+g(x)=p(t)$, $p(t)$ periodic. The author describes some results achieved between 1940 and 1950.

A. Erdélyi (Pasadena, Calif.).

SO: Mathematical Review, Vol. XIV, No. 7, July - August 1953

ZLAMAL, Milos

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Analysis

Zlámal, Miloš. Asymptotische Eigenschaften der Lösungen linearer Differentialgleichungen. Math. Nachr. 10, 169–174 (1953).

The coefficients of the differential equation

$$y^{(n)}+\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_j(x)y^{(n-j)}=f(x)$$

are assumed to be continuous for all $x\geq x_0$. It is shown that, under suitable conditions, the solutions of this differential equation are asymptotically, as $x\to+\infty$, equal to those of $y^{(n)}=0$. One result is as follows: If for $\epsilon\geq 0$, $\int^{\infty}x^{j+n-1+\epsilon}|a_j(t)|dt<\infty$ $(j=1,\cdots,n)$, $\int^{\infty}x^{n-1+\epsilon}|f(t)|dt<\infty$, then the general solution is of the form

$$y(x)=\sum_{j=0}^{n-1}c_jx^j+o(x^{n-1}).$$

If only the weaker inequalities $\int^{\infty}x^{j-1+\epsilon}|a_j(t)|dt<\infty$ are required of the $a_j(t)$, the asymptotic relationship must be weakened to $y(x)=\sum_{j=0}^{n-1}c_jx^j[1+o(x^{-\delta})]+o(x^{n-1})$, $\delta<\epsilon$. The proofs employ a variant of the well-known technique for establishing the asymptotic equality of the solutions of two asymptotically similar differential equations by means of a Volterra integral equation for the difference of these solutions. [illegible]

S/081/62/000/023/104/120
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Dvořák, Jan, Müller, Jaroslav, Zlámal, Zdeněk

TITLE: Method of producing high-molecular weight polyacetaldehyde

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 719, abstract 23P355 (Czechosl. pat. 100322, July 15, 1961)

TEXT: Rubberlike high-molecular weight polyacetaldehyde of linear structure, soluble in organic solvents, is obtained by polymerization (PM) of the acetaldehyde (I) at -100 to -30°C in the presence of H_2SO_4, HCl, H_3PO_4, CCl_3COOH, $H_2C_2O_4$, $NaHSO_4$, $KHSO_4$, $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$. The initial I must be carefully purified. Basic substances inhibit the reaction. Example: 10^{-6} - 10^{-5}% H_2SO_4 is added to I cooled to -78°C. PM proceeds almost instantly. With addition of 0.001% H_3PO_4, 0.01 - 0.1% CCl_3COOH, or 0.01% $KHSO_4$, PM takes some hours. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

ZL'AMAL, Z.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4983

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1960.

Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii, SSSR, Moskva, 14-18 iyunya 1960 g; doklady i avtoreferaty. Sektsiya II. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18; Papers and Summaries) Section II. [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960] 559 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry

Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high-molecular compounds.

COVERAGE: This is Section II of a multivolume work containing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The papers in this volume treat mainly the kinetics of various polymerization reactions initiated by different catalysts or induced by radiation. Among the research techniques discussed are electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy and light-scattering interpolation. There are summaries in English, French and Russian. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

45

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4983

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1960.

Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii, SSSR, Moskva, 14-18 iyunya 1960 g; doklady i avtoreferaty. Sektsiya II. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18; Papers and Summaries) Section II. [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960] 559 p. 5,500 copies printed.

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ZLAMALOVA, J.

Proteus spore serologic types in the production of meat products. Cesk. hyg. 10 no.7:413-416 Ag '65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro maso, Brno.

ZLAMALOVA, Jarmila, MVDr.; RYBAKOVA, Jarmila

Sanitation measures in the export ham processing plants. Prum potravin 14 no.3:150-154 Mr '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro maso, Brno.

ZLAMALOVA, Jarmila, MVDr.

Microflora of pasteurized hams. Prum potravin 15 no. 6:263-267 Je '64.

1. Research Institute of Meat, Brno.

ZLAMALOVA, J.

"Quality requirements for freezing meat." P. 116.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

H-28

80225

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.22 1959, No.

AUTHOR : Zlamalova, J.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Requirements Which Must be Met by Frozen Meat Stock

CRIG. PUB. : Prumysl Potravin, 10, No 3, 116-117 (1959)

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

ZLAMALOVA, J.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Prague, Veterinarni Medicina, No 11, Nov 60, p 839

Data:

ZLAMALOVA, J.
Academic Degrees: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
Affiliation: Research Institute for Meat in Brno
Data: Author of "The Influence of Saponates upon the Histopathological Changes in some Organs of Pigs," Source.

POKORNY, V.
Academic Degrees: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
Affiliation: Research Institute for Meat in Brno, Manager.

ZLAMALOVA, Jarmila, MVDr.

Hygienic control in the meat industry. Prum potravin 15 no.11:577-580 N '64.

1. Research Institute of Meat, Brno.

ZLAMALOVA, Jarmila, MVDr.

Germs of Staphylococcus aureus in meat products. Prum potravin 15 no.10:522-525 O '64.

1. Research Institute of Meat, Brno.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine. Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 14053.

Author : Zlamalova, Jarmila.
Inst : Not given.
Title : New Raw Materials for Obtaining Gelatin.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 3, 132-136.

Abstract: In laboratory conditions, samples were prepared of gelatin from raw materials which had not been used earlier for these purposes, for example, from slaughterhouse wastes. Quality of the gelatin and yield of dry gelatin from weight from the original raw material were organoleptically determined. On the basis of the data obtained, a conclusion is made concerning the possibility of utilizing different slaughterhouse wastes to obtain gelatin.

Card 1/1

PELIKAN, L., MUDr.; ZLAMALOVA, S., MUDr.

Leukemic forms of reticuloendotheliosis in children.
Cesk. pediat. 11 no.4:287-290 Apr 56.

1. Z Detske kliniky PU v Olomouci (doc. MUDr. Ant. Kores).
(RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS, in infant and child,
leukemic forms. (Cz))
(LEUKEMIA, in infant and child,
leukemic reticuloendotheliosis. (Cz))

ZLAMALOVA, Jarmila, MVDr CZECHOSLOVAKIA

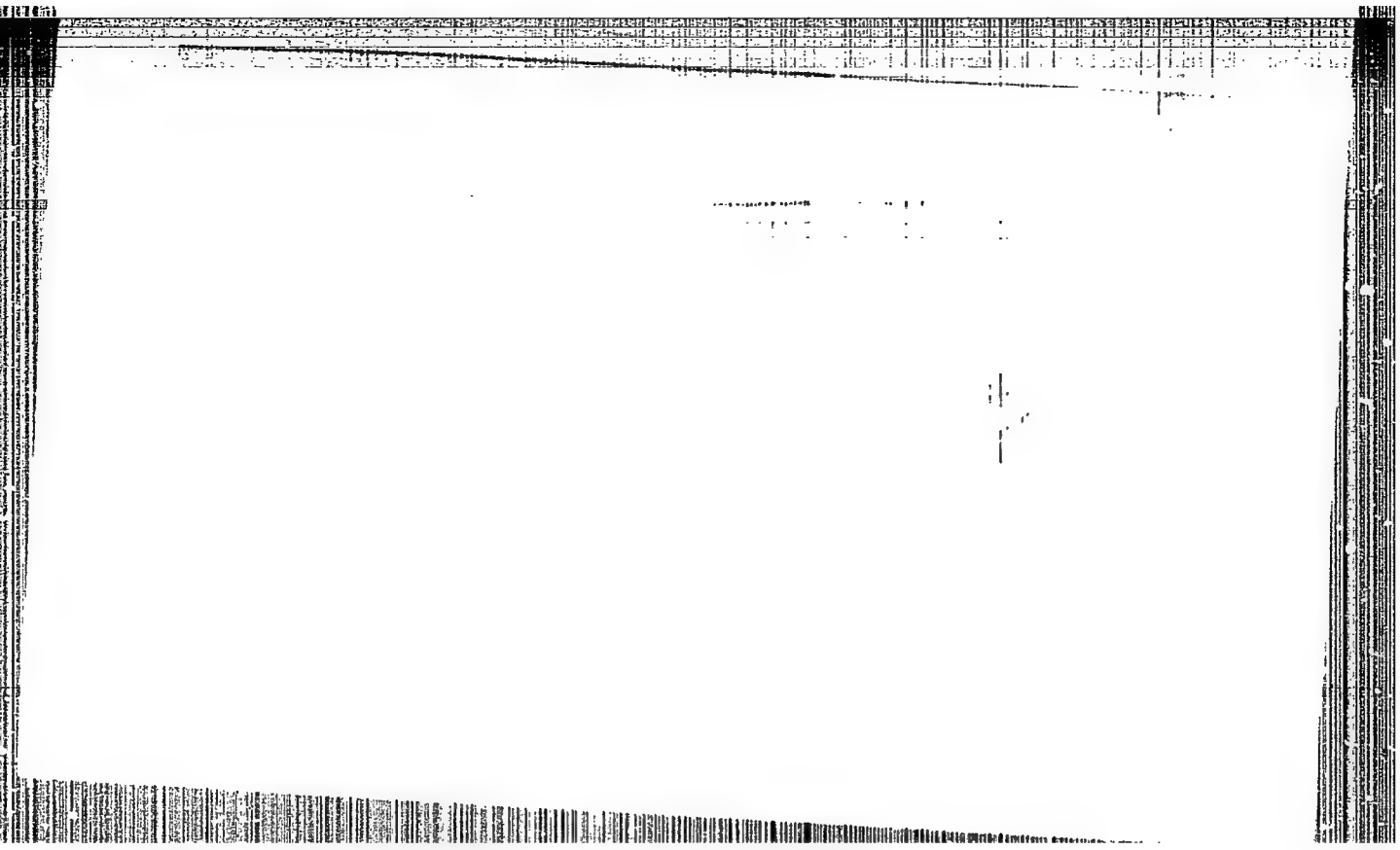
Brno

Brno, Veterinarstvi, No 11, November 1966, pp 514-518

"Slaughterhouse technology and hygiene."

... and ZLARGINSKIY, V. N.

"Saving of land when drawing general plans for industrial enterprises," Construction, 1952.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065310004-0"

ZLATAN, B.D., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Insulin therapy of delirium psychoses." Kishinev, 1958, 13 pp (Kishinev State Med Inst) 250 copies (KL, 29-58, 136)

CHOBANOV, D.; PENEV, P.; ZLATANOV, As.

Differential dilatometric curve as a method of evaluating partially hydrogenated oils. Izv Inst khim BAN no.8:199-208 '61.

ZLATANOV, Georgi, inzh.

Connecting two separately leveled gravimetric networks. Godishnik Inzh stroit inst 14 no.1:239-248 '62. [publ. '63]

ZLATANOV, Ivan, inzh. polk.

Studies on the clutch coefficient φ under various road conditions.
Tekhnika Bulg 11 no.5:174-176 '62.

ZLATANOV, I.

Zlatanov, I. Our successes are due to cutting weeds and loosening the soil. p. 4. KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE. Sofiya. Vol. 10, no. 7, July 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

ZLATANOV, I.

Our successes are due to cutting weeds and loosening the soil. p. 4.
KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Sofiya, Vol. 10, no. 7, July 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

BU/0017/66/000/004/0053/0055

BULGARIA

AUTHOR: Zlatanov, S. (Lt. Col., Medical corps); Lekov, D. (Col., Medical corps)

ORG: Department of Medical Protection, VVMI (VVMI Katedra po Med. zashtita)

TITLE: Ultrasonic decontamination

SOURCE: Voenno-meditsinsko delo, no. 4, 1966. 53-55

TOPIC TAGS: decontamination, ultrasonic vibration, radiation contamination

ABSTRACT: A study of ultrasonic decontamination from radioactivity is described. A UG-1 ultrasonic generator with the following characteristics was used: frequency, 22 kc; output power, 500 w; transducer, magnetostrictive. Nickel plates were contaminated with a polution of radioactive SrCl (Sr-89 was used) for a period of 24 hr. The plates were then placed in two separate decontamination baths maintained at a temperature of 40 C: immersed in a water solution containing 5% "SINPRO", a Bulgarian surface cleansing agent, and immersed in pure tap water. The ultrasonic vibrator was immersed in water, the two baths were placed on top of it and kept there from 15 minutes to 2 hours. A third batch of nickel plates was mechanically washed with a 5% solution of "SINPRO" and scraped with three brushes at a water temperature of 40 C for a period of 5 minutes. The first, second, and third batch

1/2

L 29989-66

ACC NR: AP6020089 SOURCE CODE: BU/0017/65/020/004/0039/0043

AUTHOR: Zlatanov, St. (Lieutenant colonel of the medical service); Lekov, D. (Colonel of the medical service) 17 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of Bulgarian soaps or detergents for radioactive decontamination 19

SOURCE: Voenno-meditsinsko delo, v. 20, no. 4, 1965, 39-43

TOPIC TAGS: soap, nuclear decontamination agent

ABSTRACT: Study of effectiveness of 15 Bulgarian or Soviet soaps or detergents, EDTA and citric acid, and water as control, in removing $NaH_2^{32}PO_4$ and $Sr^{89}Cl$: the Bulgarian detergent "SINPRO" at 95% concentration was nearly as effective as EDTA and seven times cheaper. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001
SOV REF: 009

Card 1/1 10

BULGARIA

ZLATANOV, St., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Medical Service, LEKOV, D., Colonel of the Medical Service; Chair of Medical Defense (Head Prof. Z. Mitsov), Higher Military Medical Institute

"Decontamination With Ultrasound"

Sofia, Voenno-Meditsinsko Delo, Vol 21, No 4, Aug 66, pp 53-55

Abstract: Experiments on the decontamination of nickel-plated metal samples made of the same material as surgical instruments and treated with SrCl containing radioactive Sr^{89} were conducted by using a Bulgarian experimental UG-1 magnetostriction ultrasound generator producing waves with a frequency of 22 kc at a power of 500 w. Treatment of the radioactive samples with ultrasound in a 5% solution of the synthetic detergent Sinpro at 40°C resulted in a decontamination of 81%, as indicated by the radioactivity count, vs. 29% decontamination on treatment with ultrasound in tap water and 67% decontamination by mechanical cleaning. Because of the low intensity of the generator (1 w/cm^2), the best possible decontamination was not achieved: one may expect that with more effective generators the degree of decon-

L 11350-67
ACC NR: AP6032645

equipment used in the study. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 07Jan66/ ORIG REF: 001/ SOV REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ZLATANOV, S.

ZLATANOV, S. Maple borer and experiments in fighting it. p. 180.

Vol. 12, no. 4, Apr. 1956
GORSKO STOPANSTVO
AGRICULTURE
Sofiia, Bulgaria

SO: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March

BULGARIA/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. Forest Pests. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25527

Author : Zlatanov, St.

Inst : Dobruja Scientific-Research Institute

Title : The Ash Tree Spanish Fly - a Serious Pest of the Field-protective Belts in Dobruja

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-proizv. inform. Dobrudzh. nauchno-izsled. in-t, 1957, No 1, 31-33

Abstract : Concerning the measures in the control of the Spanish fly, which is desplaying great activity in the last 2-3 years. Good results (death in 24 hours) were obtained by spraying with 5% DDT and 12% BHC suspensions on small forest sections. Manual gathering of the flies from low trees was untertaken early in the morning during the fly's little mobility.

Card 1/1

E N D

#1607

53 -

DZHABAROV, N., inzh.; ZLATANOV, V., inzh.

Effect of gypsum on the strength of silicate products.
Stroi. mat. 9 no.8:39-40 Ag'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. "Zavodproyekt", Sofiya.

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 10, 1959, 35820.

Author : Zlatanov, V. and Dzhebarov, N.
Inst :
Title : Improving the Properties of Non-Autoclaved Cellular Concrete.

Orig Pub: Stroitelstvo, 4, No 11, 15-19 (1957) (in Bulgarian)

Abstract: The chief shortcomings of cellular concrete which has not been autoclaved are its low strength and great shrinkage. The strength can be increased and the shrinkage reduced by the application of the diffusive carbonation method which can be

Card : 1/2

H-75

ZLATANOV, Vasil (Bolgarskaya Narodnaya Respublika); DZHABAROV, Nikola, inzh. (Bolgarskaya Narodnaya Respublika)

Self-stressed concrete made with expansion agents. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.8:351-353 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Prestressed concrete)

82067

S/097/60/000/08/01/002

15.3200

AUTHORS: Zlatanov, Vasil, Engineer, Dzhabarov, Nikola (Bulgarian Peoples Republic)

TITLE: Self-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Produced With the Addition of Expanding Ingredients

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezo-Beton, 1960, No. 8, pp. 351 - 353

TEXT: Magnesium oxide (MgO) calcinated at high temperature (for instance 900°C) crystallizes when cooled in the form of periclase, which, while chemically inert, reacts with water at usual temperature over a period of many years. Investigations of the authors have revealed that periclase can be used as an ingredient causing expansion, thus creating stress in the concrete elements. With water and a higher temperature it is possible to accelerate the hydration of periclase, which can also be slowed down, if it is necessary to retard expansion, e.g., when the concrete has not sufficiently set and gripped the reinforcement. The article describes two methods of processing samples: at a temperature lower than 100°C and under atmospheric pressure, and at a temperature higher than 100°C and under autoclave pressure. The following material was used

Card 1/3

Self-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Produced With the Addition of Expanding Ingredients

for the reinforced concrete samples: Portland cement grade 400, ground periclase (MgO), ordinary sand, gravel, silica sand containing 98% silicon dioxide (SiO_2), water and high grade steel reinforcement of 2.4 mm in diameter. The article describes the preparation of samples consisting of 4x4x24 cm prisms, 10x10x10 cm cubes and hollow cylinders with an interior diameter of 15 cm and 24 cm exterior diameter. The reinforcement consists of steel rings. The thermic treatment provides for steaming at 100°C and atmospheric or minimum pressure (0.5 atm). In case of autoclave treatment a temperature of 170°C is employed at 7.5 atm. Depending upon the method used, the duration of thermic treatment is 47-149 hours for steaming, and 16 hours for autoclave treatment. During that treatment complete hydration of the periclase takes place in accordance with the equation: $MgO + H_2O = Mg(OH)_2$. It ensures an increase in the volume of hard mass of magnesium oxide of 123.8%. In view of the resistance of concrete and the grip on the reinforcement, the metal is put under stress. On the basis of the data obtained from the expansion of the test samples, the stress in the reinforcement is 9,400 kg/cm^2 in

Card 2/3

Self-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Produced With the Addition of Expanding Ingredients

case of steam treatment, and 12,500 kg/cm^2 in autoclave treatment. Table No. 1 shows a comparison of extension between concrete and reinforced concrete samples. Due to the obstruction offered by the reinforcement, extension of the reinforced samples is several times less than the extension of the non-reinforced samples. Table No. 2 shows a comparison of compression resistance between concrete and reinforced concrete samples, showing also greater strength of reinforced concrete samples. Experiments tend to prove the possibility of producing post-stressed reinforced concrete elements by means of hydration of periclase, included as ingredient in the concrete mixture. This addition does in no way interfere with the setting period of the concrete nor with its hardness, nor does it cause corrosion of the metal reinforcement; on the contrary, it tends to counteract corrosion due to increase of alcalinity in the medium. There are 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

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ZLATANOV, VASIL

I-9

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Author : Zlatanov Vasil
Title : On some Problems of Production of Cellular Carbonized Materials

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Abstract : The gist of the production of carbonized materials consists in adding foaming agents of foam to partially hydrated lime mixed with a filler. The resulting paste is poured into molds in which it is aged until it begins to harden after which the paste (which has already acquired the shape of construction parts, blocks, etc) is removed from the mold, dried to a strictly predetermined moisture content and is then carbonized (C). The carbonization process consists in the formation of $CaCO_3$ as a

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